



JAPANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE 10-20-30

INTRODUCTION

In today's complex and changing world, education not only benefits society, but it develops every person's abilities and helps each person to fulfill his or her individual aspirations.

The provincial government has provided a vision for the future of education in Alberta wherein students receive the challenge, curriculum, resources and leadership required to step confidently into an interactive and interdependent world. The goal is to help each student reach his or her potential. Each will be offered the tools to define and develop a productive and useful role in society—tools such as critical thinking, creativity and insight to learn about oneself as one learns about others. The required knowledge, skills and attitudes are derived from a broad-based curriculum that has its roots in the multicultural nature of our province, our country and our world.

One of the vehicles to achieving such an aim is language education. Multilingual abilities enrich our cultural and intellectual lives and help us to appreciate the world's exciting diversity. The social, cultural and economic life, and the education itself, open only with the key language.

functioning. Learning another language increases the ability to conceptualize and to think abstractly, and it fosters more cognitive flexibility, greater divergent thinking, creativity and metalinguistic competence. In general, students who acquire other languages have an enhanced academic and economic potential.


The study of Japanese greatly contributes to the potential of students to achieve success in their futures. For students who have no prior connection to the Japanese language and culture, this program of studies offers an opportunity to learn about and build bridges with a unique and influential culture. For students who already have some knowledge of Japanese, there is the opportunity to maintain and develop literacy in the language. For students with a family connection to the culture there is the opportunity to renew contact with their heritage language and culture.

Many students enroll in the Japanese program for the love of learning about the Japanese language and culture. This study contributes significantly to several aspects of personal development. Once they begin to learn the language, many students become lifelong learners of Japanese; and this, in turn, may provide the basis and motivation for learning other languages.

To learn Japanese as an additional language is to embark on a profound experience of cross-cultural exploration. This program of studies promotes intercultural communication and intercultural

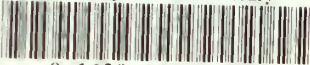
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The provincial government has provided a vision for the future of education in Alberta wherein students receive the challenge, curriculum, resources and leadership required to step confidently into an interactive and interdependent world. The goal is to help each student reach his or her potential. Each will be offered the tools to define and develop a productive and useful role in society—tools such as critical thinking, creativity and insight to learn about oneself as one learns about others. The required knowledge, skills and attitudes are derived from a broad-based curriculum that has its roots in the multicultural nature of our province, our country and our world.

One of the vehicles to achieving such an aim is language education. Multilingual abilities enrich our cultural and intellectual lives and help us to appreciate the world's exciting diversity. The doors to social, cultural and economic life, and the doors to education itself, open only with the key of language.

There is significant evidence to suggest that learning another language contributes to the development of increased grammatical abilities in the first language and enhances cognitive

functioning. Learning another language increases the ability to conceptualize and to think abstractly, and it fosters more cognitive flexibility, greater divergent thinking, creativity and metalinguistic competence. In general, students who acquire other languages have an enhanced academic and economic potential.

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understanding, through students' learning about a culture that may be distinctly different from their own. Students find learning Japanese to be challenging yet fun. They are often fascinated by the opportunity to learn about elements of contemporary Japanese popular culture, such as anime.

The ability to speak Japanese gives students a competitive edge in today's global marketplace and workplace. It improves the potential for career opportunities in Canada, Japan and other parts of the world in a variety of fields, such as marketing, tourism, teaching and information technology. Learning Japanese also provides students with the opportunity to meet the entrance requirements of many post-secondary institutions in Alberta and across Canada, and it provides students with the foundation that will allow them to consider opportunities for further studies in Japan.

Japanese, spoken by over 125 million people in the world, is one of the world's 10 principal languages; and Japan, with its long and evolving cultural history, is the repository of a wealth of tradition in the arts, history, religion, sports and other cultural areas. Japan is a leader in many fields, including science, technology and medicine; it plays an important role as a world economic leader; and its culture continues to have significant impact far beyond its borders.

Interactions and partnerships between Alberta and Japan have a long history of importance in many aspects of Alberta's economy. Alberta's ties with Japan continue to be very strong. Japan is one of Alberta's top trading partners, and Alberta is a popular destination for Japanese tourists.

Partnerships with Japan are also very important in the education of Alberta's students. A large number of Alberta's students and schools are involved in exchanges and twinning programs with Japan, which enhance their language and cultural learning. The success of these programs has made important contributions to enhancing the language skills and cultural/intercultural development of Alberta's students.

The Japanese Language and Culture 10–20–30 program is intended for students who are beginning their study of Japanese language and culture in senior high school.

ASSUMPTIONS

The following statements are assumptions that have guided the development process of the Japanese Language and Culture 10–20–30 Program of Studies:

- Language is communication.
- All students can be successful learners of language and culture, although they will learn in a variety of ways and acquire proficiency at varied rates.
- All languages can be taught and learned.
- Learning another language leads to enhanced learning in both the student's primary language and in related areas of cognitive development and knowledge acquisition.

THE CONCEPTUAL MODEL

The aim of the Japanese Language and Culture 10–20–30 Program of Studies is the development of communicative competence in Japanese.

Four Components

For the purposes of this program of studies, communicative competence is represented by four interrelated and interdependent components.

Applications deal with what the students will be able to do with the language, the functions they will be able to perform and the contexts in which they will be able to operate.

Language Competence addresses the students' knowledge of the language and their ability to use that knowledge to interpret and produce meaningful texts appropriate to the situations in which they are used.

Global Citizenship aims to develop intercultural competence, with a particular focus on Japanese culture.

Strategies help students learn and communicate more effectively and more efficiently.

Each of these components is described more fully at the beginning of the corresponding section of this program of studies.

Modes of Communication

Because of the focus on using language to communicate in specific contexts, with a particular purpose or task in mind, three modes of communication are used to organize some of the specific outcomes.

Interaction is most often direct, face-to-face oral communication, but it can take the form of written communication between individuals, using such a medium as e-mail where the exchange of information is fairly immediate. It is characterized principally by the opportunity to actively negotiate meaning; that is, making others understand and working to understand others. Interactive communication generally requires quicker processing but less accuracy than the other two modes.

Interpretation is receptive communication of oral and written messages in contexts where the listener or reader is not in direct contact with the creator of the message. While there is no opportunity to ask for clarification, there is sometimes the possibility of rereading or listening again, consulting references, or making the meaning clearer in other ways. Reading and listening will sometimes involve **viewing** and **interpreting** visual elements, such as illustrations in books or moving images in television and film. Interpretation goes beyond a literal comprehension to include an understanding of some of the unspoken or unwritten meaning intended by the speaker or author.

Production is communication of oral and written messages in contexts where the audience is not in personal contact with the speaker or writer, or in situations of one-to-many communication; e.g., a lecture or a performance where there is no opportunity for the listener to interact with the speaker. Oral and written presentations will sometimes be enhanced by **representing** the meaning visually, using pictures, diagrams, models, drama techniques or other nonverbal forms of communication. Greater knowledge of the language and culture is required to ensure that communication is successful, since the participants cannot directly negotiate meaning.

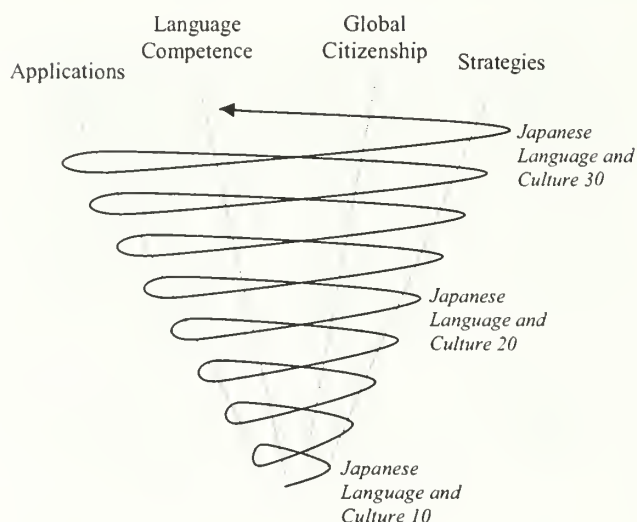
Lexical Fields

In the Japanese Language and Culture 10–20–30 Program of Studies, students will be able to use words and expressions in a range of lexical fields, including:

Japanese Language and Culture 10	Japanese Language and Culture 20	Japanese Language and Culture 30
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• self• people around me• daily activities• school• food• any other lexical fields that meet their needs and interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• home and community• school life• weather• fashion and shopping• vacations and travel• any other lexical fields that meet their needs and interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• holidays, celebrations and traditions• entertainment• communications• world of work• arts and literature• any other lexical fields that meet their needs and interests

A Spiral Progression

Language learning is integrative, not merely cumulative. Each new element that is added must be integrated into the whole of what has gone before. The model that best represents the students' language learning progress is an expanding spiral. Their progression is not only vertical (e.g., increased proficiency), but also horizontal (e.g., broader range of applications and experience with more text forms,¹ contexts and so on). The spiral also represents how language learning activities are best structured. Particular lexical fields, learning strategies or language functions, for example, are revisited at different points in the program, but from a different perspective, in broader contexts or at a slightly higher level of proficiency each time. Learning is extended, reinforced and broadened with each successive pass.



1. For a sample list of text forms, see the end of this program of studies.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PROGRAM OF STUDIES

General Outcomes

General outcomes are broad statements identifying the knowledge, skills and attitudes that students are expected to achieve in the course of their language learning experience. The four general outcomes serve as the foundation for the Japanese Language and Culture 10–20–30 Program of Studies and are based on the conceptual model outlined on the preceding pages.

Applications

- Students will use Japanese in a variety of **situations** and for a variety of **purposes**.

Language Competence

- Students will use Japanese **effectively** and **competently**.

Global Citizenship

- Students will acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes to be effective **global citizens**.

Strategies

- Students will know and use strategies to maximize the **effectiveness** of learning and communication.

The order in which the general outcomes are presented in the program of studies does not represent a sequential order, nor does it indicate the relative importance of each component. A jurisdiction may choose to emphasize or expand one component more than others in response to the needs and interests of its students.

Specific Outcomes

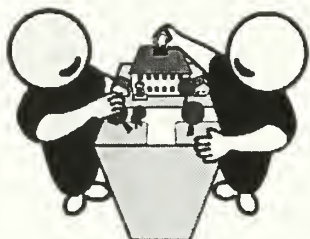
Each general outcome is further broken down into specific outcomes that students are to achieve by the end of each course. The specific outcomes are interrelated and interdependent. In most classroom activities, a number of learning outcomes will be dealt with in an integrated manner.

The specific outcomes are categorized under cluster headings that show the scope of each of the four general outcomes. These headings are shown as bullets in the table on the following page.

The specific outcomes are further categorized by strands, which show the developmental flow of learning from the beginning to the end of the program. However, an outcome for a particular course will not be dealt with only in that particular year of the program. The spiral progression that is part of the conceptual model means that activities in the years preceding will prepare the ground for acquisition and in the years following will broaden applications.

General Outcomes

Applications



Students will use Japanese in a variety of **situations** and for a variety of **purposes**.

- to impart and receive information
- to express feelings and personal perspectives
- to get things done
- to form, maintain and change interpersonal relationships
- to extend their knowledge of the world
- for imaginative purposes and personal enjoyment

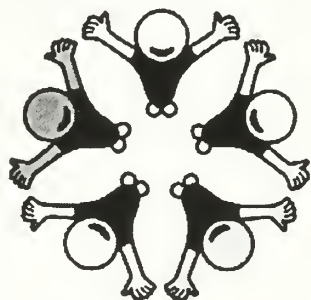
Language Competence



Students will use Japanese **effectively** and **competently**.

- attend to form
- interpret texts
- produce texts
- interact
- apply knowledge of the sociolinguistic/sociocultural context
- apply knowledge of how discourse is organized, structured and sequenced

Global Citizenship



Students will acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes to be effective **global citizens**.

- historical and contemporary elements of Japanese culture
- affirming diversity
- personal growth and career opportunities

Strategies



Students will know and use strategies to maximize the **effectiveness** of learning and communication.

- language learning
- language use
- general learning

Guide to Reading the Program of Studies

General Outcome for Language Competence

Students will use Japanese effectively and competently.

cluster heading
for specific
outcomes

LC-3 produce texts

Japanese Language and Culture 10

Japanese Language and Culture 20

Japanese Language and Culture 30

Students will be able to:

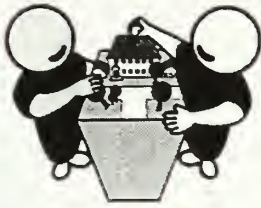
LC-3.1 speaking	a. produce oral phrases and simple oral sentences on familiar topics in guided situations	a. produce short, simple oral texts on familiar topics in guided situations	a. produce short, simple oral texts on familiar topics in unguided situations
LC-3.2 writing	a. produce written phrases and simple written sentences on familiar topics in guided situations	a. produce short, simple written texts on familiar topics in guided situations	a. produce short, simple written texts on familiar topics in guided and unguided situations
LC-3.3 representing	a. use a variety of visuals and other forms of nonverbal communication to express meaning in guided situations	a. express meaning through the use of visual and other elements in a variety of media, in guided and unguided situations	a. express meaning through the use of multiple visual and other elements in a variety of media, in guided situations

read each page vertically for outcomes expected at the end of each course

strand headings for
specific outcomes

specific outcome statements for each course

read each page horizontally for developmental flow of outcomes from course to course



Applications

to express feelings and
personal perspectives

to impart and
receive information

to get things done

**Students will use Japanese in a variety of
situations and for a variety of purposes.**

to form, maintain and change
interpersonal relationships

for imaginative purposes
and personal enjoyment

to extend their knowledge
of the world

APPLICATIONS

The specific outcomes under the heading Applications deal with **what** the students will be able to do with the language; that is, the **functions** they will be able to perform and the **contexts** in which they will be able to operate.

The functions are grouped under six cluster headings—see the illustration on the preceding page. Under each of these headings there are one or more strands that show the developmental flow of learning from course to course. Each strand, identified by a strand heading at the left end of a row, deals with a specific language function; e.g., share factual information. Students at any level will be able to share factual information. Beginning learners will do this in very simple ways. As students gain more knowledge and experience, they will broaden the range of subjects they can deal with, they will learn to share information in writing as well as orally, and they will be able to handle formal and informal situations.

Different models of communicative competence have organized language functions in a variety of ways. The organizational structure chosen here reflects the needs and interests of students in a classroom where activities are focused on meaning and are interactive. For example, the strand entitled “manage group actions” has been included to ensure that students acquire the language necessary to function independently in small groups, since this is an effective way of organizing second language classrooms. The strands under the cluster heading “to extend their knowledge of the world” will accommodate a content-based approach to language learning where students learn content from another subject area as they learn Japanese.

The level of linguistic, sociolinguistic and discourse competence that students will exhibit when carrying out the functions is defined in the specific outcomes for Language Competence for each course. To know how well students will be able to perform the specific function, the Applications outcomes must be read in conjunction with the Language Competence outcomes.

General Outcome for Applications

Students will use Japanese in a variety of **situations** and for a variety of **purposes**.

A-1 to impart and receive information**Japanese Language
and Culture 10****Japanese Language
and Culture 20****Japanese Language
and Culture 30**

Students will be able to:

A-1.1 share factual information	a. identify and describe concrete people, places and things	a. ask for and provide information on a range of familiar topics	a. provide information on several aspects of a topic; e.g., give a simple report
	b. ask for and provide basic information	b. describe a series or a sequence of events or actions	b. understand and use definitions, comparisons and examples
	c. respond to simple, predictable questions		

A-2 to express feelings and personal perspectives

Students will be able to:

A-2.1 share ideas, thoughts, feelings, opinions, preferences	a. express a personal response and simple preferences	a. express a personal response to a variety of situations	a. inquire about and express agreement and disagreement, approval and disapproval, interest or lack of interest, satisfaction and dissatisfaction, probability and certainty
	b. inquire about and express likes and dislikes	b. record and share thoughts and ideas with others	b. express feelings appropriately in a variety of familiar contexts
	c. identify favourite people, places or things	c. respond to and express feelings	
	d. identify feelings		

General Outcome for Applications

Students will use Japanese in a variety of **situations** and for a variety of **purposes**.

A-3 to get things done

	Japanese Language and Culture 10	Japanese Language and Culture 20	Japanese Language and Culture 30
<i>Students will be able to:</i>			
A-3.1 guide actions of others	a. indicate basic needs and wants b. give and respond to simple oral instructions or commands c. suggest a course of action, and respond to a suggestion	a. make and respond to a variety of simple requests b. seek, grant or withhold permission c. encourage or discourage others from a course of action d. give and follow a simple sequence of instructions	a. make and respond to suggestions and advice in a variety of situations b. give and follow a simple sequence of instructions in a variety of situations
A-3.2 state personal actions	a. respond to offers and instructions b. indicate choice from among several options c. state personal actions in the present or future	a. express a wish or a desire to do something b. make an offer and an invitation, and respond to offers and invitations made by others c. state personal actions in the past	a. make a simple promise, and express intention
A-3.3 manage group actions	a. manage turn taking b. encourage other group members to act appropriately c. ask for help or clarification of what is being said or done in the group	a. suggest, initiate or direct action in group activities b. encourage other group members to participate c. assume a variety of roles and responsibilities as group members d. negotiate in a simple way with peers in small-group tasks e. check for agreement and understanding f. express disagreement in an appropriate way	a. express appreciation, enthusiasm, support and respect for contributions of others

General Outcome for Applications

Students will use Japanese in a variety of situations and for a variety of purposes.

A-4 to form, maintain and change interpersonal relationships**Japanese Language
and Culture 10****Japanese Language
and Culture 20****Japanese Language
and Culture 30**

Students will be able to:

A-4.1 manage personal relationships	a. exchange greetings and farewells	a. refuse politely	a. exchange greetings and farewells in formal situations
	b. address a new acquaintance, and introduce themselves	b. talk about themselves, and respond to the talk of others by showing attention and interest	b. initiate and participate in casual exchanges with classmates
	c. exchange some basic personal information; e.g., name, age	c. make and break social engagements	c. use routine means of interpersonal communications; e.g., telephone calls, personal notes, e-mail messages
	d. apologize and respond to apology	d. initiate relationships; e.g., invite others to join a group	d. give an excuse
	e. express and respond to gratitude	e. give and respond to compliments	
	f. gain another's attention		

General Outcome for Applications

Students will use Japanese in a variety of situations and for a variety of purposes.

A-5 to extend their knowledge of the world

	Japanese Language and Culture 10	Japanese Language and Culture 20	Japanese Language and Culture 30
<i>Students will be able to:</i>			
A-5.1 discover and explore	a. explore the immediate environment in a variety of ways b. make and talk about personal observations	a. explore classification systems and criteria for categories b. discover relationships and patterns	a. ask questions to gain knowledge and clarify understanding b. explore meaning in a variety of ways; e.g., by drawing a concept map or word web, by brainstorming
A-5.2 gather and organize information	a. gather simple information b. organize and sequence items in different ways c. compare and contrast items in simple ways	a. record and share personal knowledge of a topic b. compose questions to guide research c. identify sources of information used d. record observations	a. gather information from a variety of sources b. organize and manipulate information; e.g., transform information from texts into other forms, such as tables, diagrams, story maps, flow charts
A-5.3 solve problems	a. participate in problem-solving situations b. choose between alternative solutions	a. identify and describe a problem b. offer solutions c. participate in problem-solving processes	a. describe and examine a problem b. generate solutions c. evaluate alternative solutions to a problem
A-5.4 explore opinions and values	a. listen attentively to the thoughts expressed b. respond sensitively to the ideas and works of others c. make connections between behaviour and values	a. express their views on a variety of topics within their direct experience b. gather opinions on a topic within their direct experience c. recognize and respect differences of opinion	a. explore how values influence behaviour b. provide reasons for their opinions

General Outcome for Applications

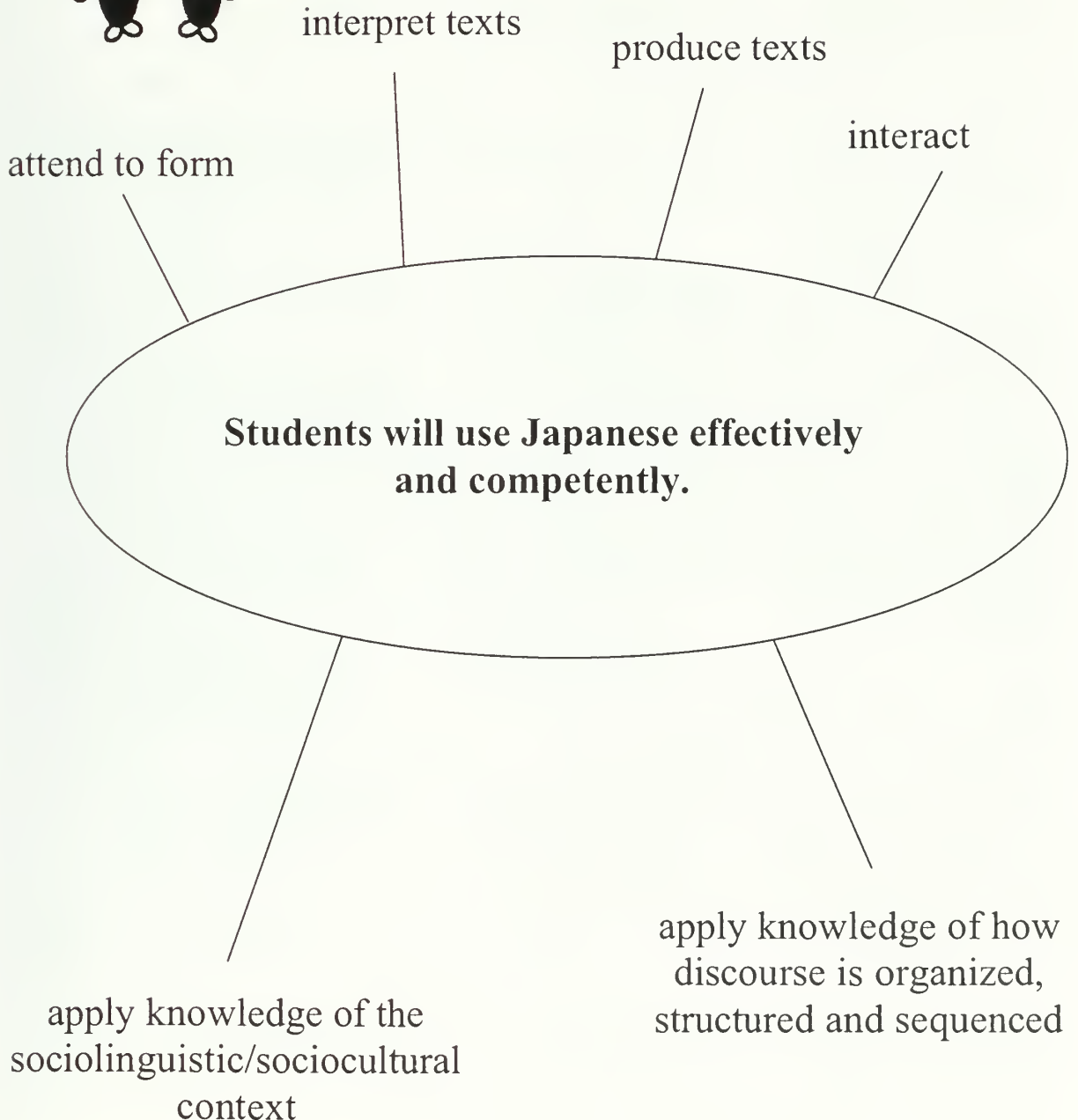
Students will use Japanese in a variety of **situations** and for a variety of **purposes**.

A-6 for imaginative purposes and personal enjoyment**Japanese Language
and Culture 10****Japanese Language
and Culture 20****Japanese Language
and Culture 30**

Students will be able to:

A-6.1 humour/fun	a. use the language for fun; e.g., learn simple riddles and songs	a. use the language for fun and to interpret humour through a variety of activities	a. use the language for fun and to interpret and express humour; e.g., interpret figures of speech literally, using illustrations or short skits
A-6.2 creative/aesthetic purposes	a. use the language creatively	a. use the language creatively and for aesthetic purposes; e.g., write poems based on simple, repetitive and modelled language	a. use the language creatively and for aesthetic purposes
A-6.3 personal enjoyment	a. use the language for personal enjoyment; e.g., listen to favourite Japanese music	a. use the language for personal enjoyment; e.g., use the Internet to explore Japanese culture	a. use the language for personal enjoyment; e.g., watch anime in Japanese

Language Competence



LANGUAGE COMPETENCE

Language competence is a broad term that includes linguistic or grammatical competence, discourse competence, sociolinguistic or sociocultural competence, and what might be called textual competence. The specific outcomes under Language Competence deal with knowledge of the Japanese language and the ability to use that knowledge to interpret and produce meaningful texts appropriate to the situations in which they are used. Language competence is best developed in the context of activities or tasks where the language is used for real purposes; in other words, in practical **applications**.

The various components of language competence are grouped under six cluster headings—see the illustration on the preceding page. Under each of these headings there are several strands, identified by strand headings at the left end of each row, which show the developmental flow of learning from course to course. Each strand deals with a single aspect of language competence. For example, under the cluster heading “attend to form,” there is a strand for sound system, writing systems (spelling, mechanical features), lexicon (vocabulary words and phrases) and grammatical elements.

Although the outcomes isolate these individual aspects, language competence should be developed through classroom activities that focus on meaningful uses of the language and on **language in context**. Tasks will be chosen based on the needs, interests and experiences of students. The vocabulary, grammatical structures, text forms and social conventions necessary to carry out a task will be taught, practised and assessed as students are involved in various aspects of the task itself, **not in isolation**.

Strategic competence is often closely associated with language competence, since students need to learn ways to compensate for low proficiency in the early stages of learning if they are to engage in authentic language use from the beginning. This component is included in the language use strategies in the Strategies section.

General Outcome for Language Competence
Students will use Japanese effectively and competently.

LC-1 attend to form

	Japanese Language and Culture 10	Japanese Language and Culture 20	Japanese Language and Culture 30
	<i>Students will be able to:</i>		
LC-1.1 sound system	a. pronounce some common words and phrases properly b. use intonation to express meaning c. distinguish particular Japanese sounds d. recognize and pronounce most kana-based (moraic) sounds e. recognize familiar borrowed words	a. pronounce familiar words or phrases properly b. recognize some of the effects that intonation has in different situations c. recognize and pronounce kana-based (moraic) sounds consistently d. recognize and pronounce familiar borrowed words	a. approximate the pronunciation of unfamiliar words b. use intonation, pauses and rhythm appropriately in familiar situations
LC-1.2 writing systems	a. recognize how Japanese text is oriented b. recognize, read and write hiragana c. recognize some familiar katakana words d. identify the function of the three writing systems	a. read and write hiragana accurately on a consistent basis b. write simple sentences that incorporate hiragana and familiar katakana words c. recognize, read and write some simple kanji in the classroom context	a. use a small repertoire of kanji in familiar contexts b. read and write simple sentences that incorporate all three writing systems
LC-1.3 lexicon	a. use a repertoire of words and phrases in familiar contexts, within a variety of lexical fields, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self • people around me • daily activities • school • food • any other lexical fields that meet their needs and interests 	a. experiment with and use vocabulary and expressions in familiar contexts, within a variety of lexical fields, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • home and community • school life • weather • fashion and shopping • vacations and travel • any other lexical fields that meet their needs and interests 	a. use a range of vocabulary and expressions in familiar contexts, within a variety of lexical fields, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • holidays, celebrations and traditions • entertainment • communications • world of work • arts and literature • any other lexical fields that meet their needs and interests

(continued)

General Outcome for Language Competence
Students will use Japanese effectively and competently.

(continued)

LC-1 attend to form

	Japanese Language and Culture 10	Japanese Language and Culture 20	Japanese Language and Culture 30
	<i>Students will be able to:</i>		
	a. use, in modelled situations, ² the following grammatical elements:		
LC-1.4 grammatical elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V <i>te kudasai</i> • V <i>tai desu</i> • interrogative noun: <i>dou, dore</i> • demonstratives: <i>kono, sono, ano</i> • particle <i>ni</i>: destination <i>ni ikimasu/kimasu</i> • particle <i>yo/ne</i> • conjunctions: <i>soshite/sorekara, demo</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N <i>ni narimasu</i> • N <i>ni shimasu</i> • person <i>ni agemasu/moraimasu</i> • V <i>nai de kudasai</i> • potential verbs • [sentence] + <i>n desu</i> • <i>mou/mada</i> • o'clock + <i>goro</i> • counter <i>-fun</i>: for minutes • counters for dates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N <i>mitai desu</i> • N <i>to onaji desu</i> • N <i>to chigaimasu</i> • N to N <i>to dochira ga Adj. desu ka?</i> • N <i>no hou ga Adj. desu</i> • N <i>ga ichiban Adj. desu</i> • Adj. (stem) + <i>sou desu</i> (appearance) • V <i>ou/you</i>: volitional form • V <i>nakutewa ikemasen/nakereba narimasen</i> • V <i>naku temo iidesu</i> • V <i>tara dou desu ka?</i> • [sentence] <i>to omoimasu</i> • noun modifier clause • interrogative noun: <i>doregurai</i> • conjunctions: <i>dakara, mazu, tsugini</i> • particle <i>ya</i>: <i>mikan ya ringo</i>

(continued)

2. Modelled Situations: This term is used to describe learning situations where a model of specific linguistic elements is consistently provided and immediately available. Students in such situations will have an emerging awareness of the linguistic elements and will be able to apply them in very limited situations. Limited fluency and confidence characterize student language.

General Outcome for Language Competence
Students will use Japanese effectively and competently.

(continued)

LC-1 attend to form

	Japanese Language and Culture 10	Japanese Language and Culture 20	Japanese Language and Culture 30
	<i>Students will be able to:</i>		
	b. use, in structured situations, ³ the following grammatical elements:		
LC-1.4 grammatical elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>i</i>-Adj. (stem) + <i>ku nai desu</i> • <i>V mashita</i> • <i>V mashou</i> • <i>V masen ka?</i> • interrogative nouns: <i>doko, itsu</i> • demonstratives: <i>koko, soko, asoko</i> • counters for things: <i>hitotsu, futatsu, mitsu ...</i> • counters for people: <i>hitori, futari, san nin ...</i> • particle <i>de</i>: place • particle <i>ni</i>: time <i>ni</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>N wa N₁ no N₂ ni arimasu/imasu</i> (location) • <i>N₁ wa N₂ ga Adj. desu</i> • place <i>ni N/V ni ikimasu</i> (purpose) • <i>V(dic.) koto ga dekimasu</i> • <i>na</i>-Adj. + <i>deshita</i> • <i>na</i>-Adj. + <i>ja nakatta desu/ja arimasen deshita</i> • <i>i</i>-Adj. (stem) + <i>katta desu</i> • <i>i</i>-Adj. (stem) + <i>ku nakatta desu/ku arimasen deshita</i> • <i>i</i>-Adj./<i>na</i>-Adj. + <i>N</i> • connecting form of <i>N</i>, <i>i</i>-Adj. <i>kute/na</i>-Adj.-<i>de</i> • <i>V te kudasai</i> • <i>V₁ te, V₂ masu</i> • <i>V te mo ii desu ka?</i> • <i>V te wa ikemasen</i> • <i>V te imasu</i> • interrogative noun: <i>dou, dore</i> • interrogative noun: <i>donna</i> + <i>N, doushite</i> • counters: <i>-hiki, -mai, -satsu, -hon</i> • conjunctive particle <i>kara</i> as a reason marker • conjunctive particle <i>ga</i>: but • ending particle: <i>yo/ne</i> • particle <i>ga</i>: as a focus marker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>N ni narimasu</i> • <i>N ni shimasu</i> • person <i>ni agemasu/moraimasu</i> • <i>V tsumori desu</i> • <i>V ta/nakatta</i> (plain past/ plain past negative) • <i>Vnai form</i> • <i>V nai de kudasai</i> • potential verbs • <i>i</i>-Adj. <i>kute/na</i>-Adj.-<i>de</i> • [sentence] + <i>n desu</i> • quantity + <i>gurai/goro</i> (approximation) • <i>mou/mada</i> • counter <i>-fun</i>: for minutes • counters for dates • particle <i>o</i>: as a marker for place to pass through • particle <i>no</i>: indicate relationship
			(continued)

3. Structured Situations: This term is used to describe learning situations where a familiar context for the use of specific linguistic elements is provided and students are guided in the use of these linguistic elements. Students in such situations will have increased awareness and emerging control of the linguistic elements and will be able to apply them in familiar contexts with teacher guidance. Student language is characterized by increasing fluency and confidence.

General Outcome for Language Competence

Students will use Japanese effectively and competently.

(continued)

LC-1 attend to form

	Japanese Language and Culture 10	Japanese Language and Culture 20	Japanese Language and Culture 30
	<i>Students will be able to:</i>		
	c. use, independently and consistently, ⁴ the following grammatical elements:		
LC-1.4 grammatical elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N <i>desu</i> • N <i>ja nai desu/ja arimasen</i> • N <i>wa arimasu/imasu ka?</i> • N <i>o kudasai</i> • N <i>ga (ichiban) suki desu</i> • N <i>ga ii desu</i> • i-Adj. <i>desu</i> • V <i>masu</i> form with some frequently used verbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N <i>ga dekimasu</i> • N <i>deshita</i> • N <i>wa place ni arimasu/imasu</i> • i-Adj. (stem) + <i>ku nai desu/ku nakatta desu</i> • na-Adj. + <i>desu</i> • na-Adj. + <i>ja nai desu/ja arimasen</i> • V <i>masu</i> form • V <i>mashita/masen deshita</i> • V <i>mashou</i> • V <i>masen ka?</i> • V <i>tai desu</i> • interrogative nouns: <i>doko/itsu</i> • interrogative noun: <i>ikura</i> • demonstratives: <i>kono, sono, ano, koko, soko, asoko</i> • numbers: 100–10 000 • counters for things: <i>hitotsu, futatsu, mittsu ...</i> • counters for people: <i>hitori, futari, san nin ...</i> • conjunctions: <i>soshite/sorekara, demo</i> • particle <i>de</i> (tool/language) • particle <i>ni</i>: time <i>ni</i> • particle <i>to</i>: as a partner indicator • particle <i>kara</i>: from • particle <i>made</i>: until • particle <i>ni</i>: destination <i>ni ikimasu/kimasu</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adj. (stem) + <i>sugimasu</i> • V <i>yasui/nikui desu</i> • V₁ <i>tari</i> V₂ <i>tari shimasu</i> • V <i>ta hou ga ii desu</i> • [sentence] <i>to omoimasu</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interrogative nouns + <i>desu ka?</i>: <i>nan, dare</i> • demonstratives: <i>kore, sore, are</i> • numbers: 1–100 • o'clock: 1–12 + <i>-ji</i> • particle <i>wa</i> as the topic marker • particle <i>to</i>: <i>kanada to nihon</i> • particle <i>mo</i> • particle <i>no</i>: possession marker • particle <i>o</i>: as an object marker • ending particle <i>ka</i> as the question marker 		

4. Independently and Consistently: This term is used to describe learning situations where students use specific linguistic elements consistently in a variety of contexts with limited or no teacher guidance. Fluency and confidence characterize student language.

General Outcome for Language Competence
Students will use Japanese **effectively** and **competently**.

LC-2 interpret texts

	Japanese Language and Culture 10	Japanese Language and Culture 20	Japanese Language and Culture 30
<i>Students will be able to:</i>			
LC-2.1 listening	a. understand a series of simple oral sentences on familiar topics in guided situations	a. understand short oral texts on familiar topics in guided situations	a. understand the main points of short oral texts on familiar topics in unguided situations
LC-2.2 reading	a. understand simple written sentences on familiar topics in guided situations	a. understand short, simple written texts on familiar topics in guided situations	a. understand short, simple written texts on unfamiliar topics in guided situations
LC-2.3 viewing and nonverbal interpretation	a. derive meaning from a variety of visuals and other forms of nonverbal communication in guided situations	a. derive meaning from the visual and other elements of a variety of media in guided and unguided situations	a. derive meaning from multiple visual and other elements in a variety of media, in guided situations

General Outcome for Language Competence
Students will use Japanese **effectively** and **competently**.

LC-3 produce texts

	Japanese Language and Culture 10	Japanese Language and Culture 20	Japanese Language and Culture 30
	<i>Students will be able to:</i>		
LC-3.1 speaking	a. produce oral phrases and simple oral sentences on familiar topics in guided situations	a. produce short, simple oral texts on familiar topics in guided situations	a. produce short, simple oral texts on familiar topics in unguided situations
LC-3.2 writing	a. produce written phrases and simple written sentences on familiar topics in guided situations	a. produce short, simple written texts on familiar topics in guided situations	a. produce short, simple written texts on familiar topics in guided and unguided situations
LC-3.3 representing	a. use a variety of visuals and other forms of nonverbal communication to express meaning in guided situations	a. express meaning through the use of visual and other elements in a variety of media, in guided and unguided situations	a. express meaning through the use of multiple visual and other elements in a variety of media, in guided situations

LC-4 interact

	<i>Students will be able to:</i>		
LC-4.1 interactive fluency	a. engage in simple interactions, using short, isolated lexical phrases	a. engage in simple interactions	a. manage simple, routine interactions without undue difficulty, with pauses for planning and repair

General Outcome for Language Competence
Students will use Japanese **effectively** and **competently**.

LC-5 apply knowledge of the sociolinguistic/sociocultural context

	Japanese Language and Culture 10	Japanese Language and Culture 20	Japanese Language and Culture 30
<i>Students will be able to:</i>			
LC-5.1 register	a. distinguish between formal and informal situations b. address others appropriately c. recognize that some words are inappropriate in certain contexts	a. recognize formal and informal language in familiar situations	a. identify socially appropriate language in specific situations b. explore formal and informal uses of language in a variety of contexts
LC-5.2 idiomatic expressions	a. understand and use some simple idiomatic expressions as set phrases	a. use learned idiomatic expressions to enhance communication	a. use learned idiomatic expressions in a variety of contexts
LC-5.3 variations in language	a. experience a variety of voices b. acknowledge and accept individual differences in speech	a. experience variations in speech; e.g., age, gender	a. recognize some influences resulting in variations in language; e.g., age, gender, social status, region
LC-5.4 social conventions	a. use basic conventions of politeness b. use appropriate oral forms of address for people frequently encountered	a. recognize behaviours that are considered impolite b. recognize simple, important social conventions in informal and formal interactions	a. understand and use some common social conventions
LC-5.5 nonverbal communication	a. understand the meaning of and imitate some common nonverbal behaviours used in Japanese culture b. experiment with using some simple nonverbal means of communication	a. recognize that some nonverbal behaviours may be inappropriate in certain contexts b. recognize and use appropriate nonverbal behaviours in familiar contexts	a. use appropriate nonverbal behaviours in a variety of familiar contexts b. identify some nonverbal behaviours that are considered impolite

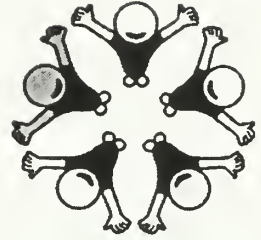
General Outcome for Language Competence
Students will use Japanese **effectively** and **competently**.

LC-6 apply knowledge of how discourse is organized, structured and sequenced

	Japanese Language and Culture 10	Japanese Language and Culture 20	Japanese Language and Culture 30
<i>Students will be able to:</i>			
LC-6.1 cohesion/coherence	a. link words in simple ways; e.g., <i>to</i> b. understand the basic usage of the topic marker “ <i>wa</i> ” in discourse	a. sequence elements of a simple story, process or series of events b. use common conventions to structure simple texts; e.g., titles, paragraphs	a. organize texts, using common patterns; e.g., straightforward time sequencing b. understand simple references within texts; e.g., demonstratives
LC-6.2 text forms ⁵	a. experience a variety of oral text forms b. recognize some simple oral and print text forms; e.g., lists, letters, stories, songs	a. recognize a variety of oral and print text forms; e.g., invitations, messages b. use some simple text forms in their own productions; e.g., e-mail messages, surveys, posters	a. recognize a variety of text forms delivered through a variety of media b. examine the organizational structure of some text forms; e.g., folk tales, newspaper articles, instructions for a game
LC-6.3 patterns of social interaction	a. initiate and respond to basic social interaction patterns; e.g., question–answer	a. use simple conventions to open and close conversations and to manage turn taking b. initiate interactions, and respond using some social interaction patterns; e.g., statement/reaction	a. initiate interactions, and respond using a variety of social interaction patterns; e.g., request/grant/deny permission

5. For a sample list of text forms, see the end of this program of studies.

Global Citizenship



historical and contemporary
elements of Japanese culture

affirming diversity

**Students will acquire
the knowledge, skills and attitudes
to be effective global citizens.**

personal growth and career opportunities

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

The learning outcomes for Global Citizenship deal with the development of intercultural competence, encompassing some of the knowledge, skills and attitudes that students need to be effective global citizens. The concept of global citizenship includes citizenship at all levels, from the local school and community to Canada and the world.

The various components of global citizenship are grouped under three cluster headings—see the illustration on the preceding page. Under each of these headings there are several strands, identified by strand headings at the left end of each row, which show the developmental flow of learning from course to course. Each strand deals with a single aspect of intercultural competence. For example, under the cluster heading “historical and contemporary elements of Japanese culture,” there are strands for accessing/analyzing cultural knowledge, knowledge of Japanese culture, applying cultural knowledge, diversity within Japanese culture and valuing Japanese culture.

Developing cultural knowledge and skills is a lifelong process. Knowledge of one’s own culture is acquired over a lifetime. Cultures change over time. Rather than simply try to develop a bank of knowledge about Japanese culture, it is more important for students to develop skills in accessing and understanding information about culture and in applying that knowledge for the purposes of interaction and communication. Students will gain cultural knowledge in the process of developing these skills. In this way, if they encounter elements of the culture they have not learned about in class, they will have the skills and abilities to deal with them effectively and appropriately.

The “affirming diversity” heading covers knowledge, skills and attitudes that are developed as a result of bringing other languages and cultures into relationship with one’s own. There is a natural tendency, when learning a new language and culture, to compare it with what is familiar. Many students leave a second language learning experience with a heightened awareness and knowledge of their own language and culture. They will also be able to make some

generalizations about languages and cultures based on their experiences and those of their classmates, who may have a variety of cultural backgrounds. This will provide students with an understanding of diversity within both a global and a Canadian context.

General Outcome for Global Citizenship

Students will acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes to be effective global citizens.

GC-1 historical and contemporary elements of Japanese culture

	Japanese Language and Culture 10	Japanese Language and Culture 20	Japanese Language and Culture 30
<i>Students will be able to:</i>			
GC-1.1 accessing/analyzing cultural knowledge	a. inquire about elements of Japanese culture experienced in class, using English if necessary b. make observations of Japanese culture; e.g., as it is portrayed in texts and in the community	a. seek out information about Japanese culture from authentic sources b. compare and make connections between some elements of Japanese culture and their own culture	a. formulate questions about elements of Japanese culture b. identify and use a variety of sources of information to find out about Japanese culture
GC-1.2 knowledge of Japanese culture	a. participate in activities and experiences that reflect elements of Japanese culture	a. participate in a variety of activities and experiences that reflect elements of Japanese culture b. identify some things they have in common with Japanese people their own age c. explore some elements of Japanese culture	a. explore and identify some elements of Japanese culture that are of personal interest
GC-1.3 applying cultural knowledge	a. identify elements of Japanese culture in the classroom, school and community	a. identify commonalities and differences between Japanese culture and their own, and apply knowledge of Japanese culture to interpret these similarities and differences	a. apply knowledge of elements of Japanese culture in interactions with people and texts and to interpret cultural behaviour that is different from their own
GC-1.4 diversity within Japanese culture	a. experience diverse elements of Japanese culture b. identify some elements that reflect diversity within Japanese culture	a. identify similarities and differences among diverse groups within the culture, and apply knowledge of Japanese culture to interpret these similarities and differences	a. apply knowledge of diverse elements of Japanese culture in interactions with people and texts
GC-1.5 valuing Japanese culture	a. participate in cultural activities and experiences	a. participate in a variety of cultural activities and experiences, and share their feelings about those activities and experiences b. identify similarities between themselves and Japanese people c. express an interest in finding out about people and aspects of Japanese culture	a. express empathy for those whose cultural behaviour is different from their own b. choose to participate in and contribute to activities and experiences that reflect the culture

General Outcome for Global Citizenship

Students will acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes to be effective **global citizens**.

GC-2 affirming diversity

	Japanese Language and Culture 10	Japanese Language and Culture 20	Japanese Language and Culture 30
<i>Students will be able to:</i>			
GC-2.1 awareness of first language	a. identify differences between their first language and Japanese	a. identify similarities and differences between their first language and Japanese	a. compare oral and written aspects of their first language and Japanese b. identify some words in their first language that have been borrowed from Japanese
GC-2.2 general language knowledge	a. explore the variety of languages spoken by those around them b. identify differences and similarities among words and writing systems from different languages within their personal experience	a. identify ways that languages can be learned b. recognize that, within any linguistic group, individuals use language in personal ways c. recognize that in any language there are different words for the same thing	a. recognize that languages can be grouped into families based on common origins b. explore how and why languages borrow from one another
GC-2.3 awareness of own culture	a. explore and recognize similarities and differences between their own culture and other cultures	a. recognize and identify similarities and differences between their own culture and other cultures	a. identify some influences on the development of their personal cultural identity
GC-2.4 general cultural knowledge	a. participate in activities and experiences that reflect elements of different cultures b. recognize that a variety of cultural practices are followed by their classmates and different groups in their community	a. recognize that culture is expressed in a variety of ways b. recognize that speakers of the same language may come from different cultural backgrounds c. recognize some of the factors that affect the culture of a particular region	a. recognize that within any culture there are important differences in the way people speak and behave b. identify some of the factors that affect the culture of a particular region
GC-2.5 valuing diversity	a. work and interact with others who are different	a. engage in activities that reflect other ways of doing things or other perspectives b. explore the limitations of adopting a single perspective	a. recognize and acknowledge different perspectives
GC-2.6 intercultural skills	a. adapt to new situations b. listen with attention to the opinions of others c. initiate and maintain new relationships	a. reflect on their actions and the consequences of their actions for others b. explore how their perspective is shaped by a variety of factors	a. examine stereotypical thinking b. identify and use resources to make contact with other countries and cultures

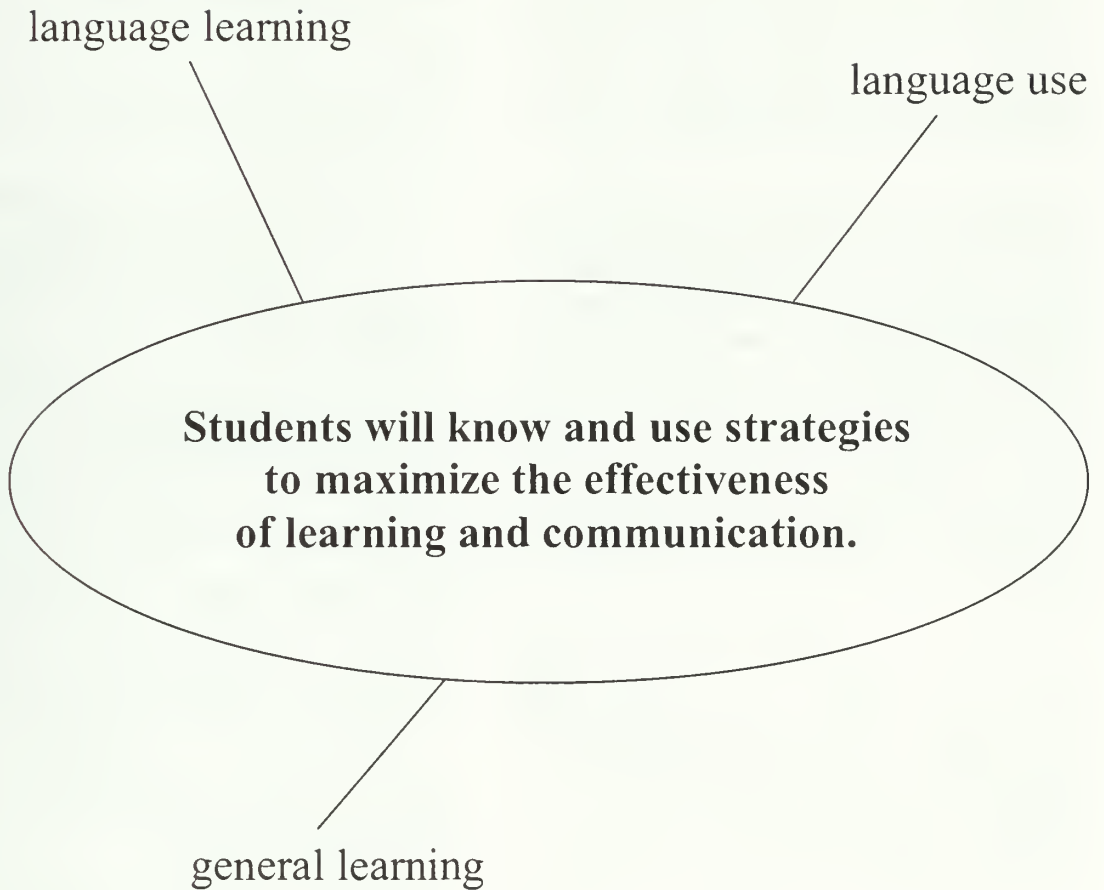
General Outcome for Global Citizenship

Students will acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes to be effective global citizens.

GC-3 personal growth and career opportunities

	Japanese Language and Culture 10	Japanese Language and Culture 20	Japanese Language and Culture 30
	<i>Students will be able to:</i>		
GC-3.1 Japanese language and culture	a. suggest some reasons for learning Japanese	a. identify some personal uses they have made of their knowledge of the Japanese language and culture b. identify some careers for which knowledge of Japanese is useful c. identify some places that they could visit where Japanese is used	a. identify aspects of Japanese language and culture that are of personal interest b. identify personal and career opportunities related to the study of Japanese
GC-3.2 cultural and linguistic diversity	a. identify some reasons for learning additional languages b. explore some reasons for participating in activities and experiences that reflect elements of different cultures	a. identify some personal uses they have made of their knowledge of different languages and cultures b. identify some careers for which knowledge of different languages and cultures is useful c. identify some places where there is significant linguistic and cultural diversity	a. identify aspects of various languages and cultures that are of personal interest b. identify personal and career opportunities related to the study of international languages and cultures

Strategies



STRATEGIES

Under the Strategies heading are specific outcomes that will help students learn and communicate more **effectively**. Strategic competence has long been recognized as an important component of communicative competence. The learning outcomes that follow deal not only with compensation and repair strategies, important in the early stages of language learning when proficiency is low, but with strategies for language learning, language use in a broader sense, as well as general learning strategies that help students acquire content. Although people may use strategies unconsciously, the learning outcomes deal only with the **conscious use** of strategies.

The strategies are grouped under three cluster headings—see the illustration on the preceding page. Under each of these headings there are several strands that show the development of awareness and skill in using strategies from course to course. Each strand, identified by a strand heading at the left end of the row, deals with a specific category of strategy. Language learning and general learning strategies are categorized as cognitive, metacognitive and social/affective. The language use strategies are organized by communicative mode: interactive, interpretive, productive.

The strategies that students choose depend on the task they are engaged in as well as on other factors, such as their preferred learning style, personality, age, attitude and cultural background. Strategies that work well for one person may not be effective for another person, or may not be suitable in a different situation. For this reason it is not particularly useful to say that students should be aware of, or able to use, a specific strategy in a particular course. Consequently, the specific outcomes describe the students' knowledge of and ability to use general types of strategies. More specific strategies for each general category or type are included in the comprehensive list of strategies below. The specific strategies provided in the comprehensive list **are not prescriptive** but are provided as an illustration of how the general strategies in the specific outcomes might be developed.

Teachers need to know and be able to demonstrate a broad range of strategies from which students are then able to choose in order to communicate effectively. Strategies of all kinds are best taught in the context of learning activities where students can apply them immediately and then reflect on their use.

COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF STRATEGIES

Language Learning Strategies

Cognitive

- listen attentively
- perform actions to match words of a song, story or rhyme
- learn short rhymes or songs, incorporating new vocabulary or sentence patterns
- imitate sounds and intonation patterns
- memorize new words by repeating them silently or aloud
- seek the precise term to express meaning
- repeat words or phrases in the course of performing a language task
- make personal dictionaries, kana cards and kanji cards
- experiment with various elements of the language
- use mental images to remember new information and writing systems
- group together sets of things—vocabulary, structures—with similar characteristics
- identify similarities and differences between aspects of Japanese and own language
- look for patterns and relationships
- use previously acquired knowledge to facilitate a learning task
- associate new words or expressions with familiar ones, either in Japanese or in own language
- find information, using reference materials like dictionaries, textbooks, the Internet and human resources
- use available technological aids to support language learning; e.g., CDs, computers, DVD, audio recordings

- make word maps, mind maps, diagrams, charts or other graphic representations to make information easier to understand and remember
- place new words or expressions in a context to make them easier to remember
- use induction to generate rules governing language use
- seek opportunities outside of class to practise and observe
- perceive and note down unknown words and expressions, noting also their context and function
- use hiragana and katakana charts
- memorize characters by writing them repeatedly and reading them silently or aloud

Metacognitive

- check writing for accuracy
- make choices about how you learn
- rehearse or role-play language
- decide in advance to attend to the language learning task
- reflect on language learning tasks with the guidance of the teacher
- make a plan in advance about how to approach a language learning task
- reflect on the listening, speaking, reading and writing process
- decide in advance to attend to specific aspects of input
- listen or read for key words
- evaluate own performance or comprehension at the end of a task
- keep a learning log
- experience various methods of language acquisition, and identify one or more considered to be particularly useful personally
- be aware of the potential of learning through direct exposure to the language
- know how strategies may enable coping with texts containing unknown elements
- identify problems that might hinder successful completion of a task, and seek solutions
- monitor own speech and writing to check for persistent errors
- be aware of own strengths and weaknesses, identify own needs and goals, and organize strategies and procedures accordingly

Social/Affective

- initiate or maintain interaction with others
- participate in shared reading experiences
- seek the assistance of a friend to interpret a text
- reread familiar self-chosen texts to enhance understanding and enjoyment
- work cooperatively with peers in group activities
- understand that making mistakes is a natural part of language learning
- experiment with various forms of expression, and note their acceptance or nonacceptance by more experienced speakers
- participate actively in brainstorming and conferencing as prewriting and postwriting exercises
- use self-talk to feel competent to do the task
- be willing to take risks and try unfamiliar tasks and approaches
- repeat new words and expressions occurring in own conversations, and make use of these new words and expressions as soon as appropriate
- reduce anxiety by using mental techniques, such as positive self-talk or humour
- work with others to solve problems and get feedback on tasks
- provide personal motivation by arranging own rewards when successful

Language Use Strategies

Interactive

- use words from own first language to get meaning across; e.g., use a literal translation of a phrase in the first language, use a first language word but pronounce it as in Japanese
- acknowledge being spoken to; e.g., *aizuchi hai, ee, sou desuka*
- interpret and use a variety of nonverbal clues to communicate; e.g., mime, pointing, gestures, drawing pictures
- indicate lack of understanding verbally or nonverbally; e.g., *wakarimasen*, tilted head
- ask for clarification or repetition when you do not understand; e.g., “What do you mean by ...?” “Could you say that again, please?” “*Mou ichido ittekudasai*” “_____ *tte nandesuka.*”

- use other speakers' words in subsequent conversations
- assess feedback from a conversation partner to recognize when a message has not been understood
- start again, using a different tactic, when communication breaks down
- use a simple word similar to the concept to convey, and invite correction; e.g., *sakana* for *maguro*
- invite others into the discussion; e.g., “*Dou?*”
- ask for confirmation that a form used is correct; e.g., “Can you say that?” “*Tadashii?*” “*Kore de ii?*”
- use a range of fillers, hesitation devices and gambits to sustain conversations; e.g., *eeto*, *ano*
- use circumlocution to compensate for lack of vocabulary; e.g., *hon no heya* for *toshoshitsu*
- repeat part of what someone has said to confirm mutual understanding; e.g., “... (*n*)*desuka?*”
- summarize the point reached in a discussion to help focus the talk
- ask follow-up questions to check for understanding; e.g., *wakarimasuka*
- use suitable phrases to intervene in a discussion; e.g., “Speaking of ...,” *sumimasen*, *chotto iidesuka*
- self-correct if errors lead to misunderstandings

Interpretive

- use gestures, intonation and visual supports to aid comprehension
- make connections between texts on the one hand, and prior knowledge and personal experience on the other
- use illustrations to aid reading comprehension
- determine the purpose of listening
- listen or look for key words
- listen selectively based on purpose
- make predictions about what you expect to hear or read based on prior knowledge and personal experience
- use knowledge of the sound–symbol system or kanji to aid reading comprehension; e.g., sounding out loud katakana words
- infer probable meaning of unknown words or expressions from contextual clues

- prepare questions or a guide to note down information found in a text
- use key content words or discourse markers to follow an extended text
- reread several times to understand complex ideas
- summarize information gathered
- assess own information needs before listening, viewing or reading
- use skimming and scanning to locate key information in texts
- use knowledge of writing systems to identify functions of parts of sentences
- use knowledge of writing systems to aid reading
- use physical markers to divide sections of text to assist comprehension

Productive

- mimic what the speaker says
- use nonverbal means to communicate
- copy what others say or write or do; e.g., bowing
- use words visible in the immediate environment
- use resources to increase vocabulary
- use familiar repetitive patterns from stories, songs, rhymes or media
- use illustrations to provide detail when producing own texts
- use various techniques to explore ideas at the planning stage, such as brainstorming or keeping a notebook or log of ideas
- use knowledge of sentence patterns to form new sentences
- be aware of and use the steps of the writing process: prewriting (gathering ideas, planning the text, research, organizing the text), writing, revision (rereading, moving pieces of text, rewriting pieces of text), correction (grammar, spelling, punctuation), publication (reprinting, adding illustrations, binding)
- use a variety of resources to correct texts; e.g., personal and commercial dictionaries, checklists
- take notes when reading or listening to assist in producing own text
- revise and correct final version of text

- use circumlocution and definition to compensate for gaps in vocabulary
- apply grammar rules to improve accuracy at the correction stage
- compensate for avoiding difficult structures by rephrasing; e.g., polite form instead of plain form

General Learning Strategies

Cognitive

- classify objects and ideas according to their attributes; e.g., red objects and blue objects, or animals that eat meat and animals that eat plants
- use models
- connect what is already known with what is being learned
- experiment with and concentrate on one thing at a time
- focus on and complete learning tasks
- write down key words and concepts in abbreviated form to assist with performance of a learning task
- use mental images to remember new information
- distinguish between fact and opinion when using a variety of sources of information
- formulate key questions to guide research
- make inferences, and identify and justify the evidence on which these inferences are based
- use word maps, mind maps, diagrams, charts or other graphic representations to make information easier to understand and remember
- seek information through a network of sources, including libraries, the Internet, individuals and agencies
- use previously acquired knowledge or skills to assist with a new learning task

Metacognitive

- reflect on learning tasks with the guidance of the teacher
- choose from among learning options
- discover how own efforts can affect learning
- reflect upon own thinking processes and how you learn
- decide in advance to attend to the learning task

- divide an overall learning task into a number of subtasks
- make a plan in advance about how to approach a task
- identify own needs and interests
- manage own physical working environment
- keep a learning journal, such as a diary or a log
- develop criteria for evaluating own work
- work with others to monitor own learning
- take responsibility for planning, monitoring and evaluating learning experiences

Social/Affective

- watch others' actions and copy them
- seek help from others
- follow own natural curiosity and intrinsic motivation to learn
- participate in cooperative group learning tasks
- choose learning activities that enhance understanding and enjoyment
- be encouraged to try, even though mistakes might be made
- take part in group decision-making processes
- use support strategies to help peers persevere at learning tasks; e.g., offer encouragement, praise, ideas
- take part in group problem-solving processes
- use self-talk to feel competent to do the task
- be willing to take risks and try unfamiliar tasks and approaches
- monitor own level of anxiety about learning tasks, and take measures to lower it if necessary; e.g., deep breathing, laughter
- use social interaction skills to enhance group learning activities

General Outcome for Strategies

Students will know and use strategies to maximize the effectiveness of learning and communication.

S-1 language learning**Japanese Language
and Culture 10****Japanese Language
and Culture 20****Japanese Language
and Culture 30**

Students will be able to:

S-1.1 cognitive	a. use simple cognitive strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning; e.g., memorize new words by repeating them silently or aloud, use mental images to remember new information and writing systems	a. identify and use a variety of cognitive strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., group together sets of things—vocabulary, structures—with similar characteristics, identify similarities and differences between aspects of Japanese and their own language	a. select and use a variety of cognitive strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., associate new words or expressions with familiar ones, either in Japanese or in their own language
S-1.2 metacognitive	a. use simple metacognitive strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning; e.g., rehearse or role-play language	a. identify and use a variety of metacognitive strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., reflect on the listening, speaking, reading and writing process, check writing for accuracy	a. select and use a variety of metacognitive strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., evaluate their own performance or comprehension at the end of a task, keep a learning log
S-1.3 social/affective	a. use simple social and affective strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning; e.g., seek assistance to interpret a text	a. identify and use a variety of social and affective strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., understand that making mistakes is a natural part of language learning, experiment with various forms of expression	a. select and use a variety of social and affective strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., reduce anxiety by using mental techniques

Further examples of language learning strategies are available on pages 34 and 35.

General Outcome for Strategies

Students will know and use strategies to maximize the effectiveness of learning and communication.

S-2 language use

	Japanese Language and Culture 10	Japanese Language and Culture 20	Japanese Language and Culture 30
<i>Students will be able to:</i>			
S-2.1 interactive	a. use simple interactive strategies, with guidance, to enhance language use; e.g., indicate lack of understanding verbally or nonverbally	a. identify and use a variety of interactive strategies to enhance language use; e.g., assess feedback from a conversation partner to recognize when a message has not been understood	a. select and use a variety of interactive strategies to enhance language use; e.g., ask for confirmation that a form used is correct
S-2.2 interpretive	a. use simple interpretive strategies, with guidance, to enhance language use; e.g., use illustrations to aid reading comprehension	a. identify and use a variety of interpretive strategies to enhance language use; e.g., use knowledge of the sound-symbol system to aid reading comprehension	a. select and use a variety of interpretive strategies to enhance language use; e.g., prepare questions or a guide to note down information found in a text
S-2.3 productive	a. use simple productive strategies, with guidance, to enhance language use; e.g., copy what others say or write, use words that are visible in the immediate environment	a. identify and use a variety of productive strategies to enhance language use; e.g., use knowledge of sentence patterns to form new sentences	a. select and use a variety of productive strategies to enhance language use; e.g., use resources to increase vocabulary

Further examples of language use strategies are available on pages 35 to 37.

General Outcome for Strategies

Students will know and use strategies to maximize the **effectiveness** of learning and communication.

S-3 general learning

	Japanese Language and Culture 10	Japanese Language and Culture 20	Japanese Language and Culture 30
<i>Students will be able to:</i>			
S-3.1 cognitive	a. use simple cognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., connect what they already know with what they are learning	a. identify and use a variety of cognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., write down key words and concepts	a. select and use a variety of cognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., distinguish between fact and opinion when using a variety of sources of information
S-3.2 metacognitive	a. use simple metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., discover how their efforts can affect their learning	a. identify and use a variety of metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., make a plan in advance about how to approach a task	a. select and use a variety of metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., reflect on their tasks
S-3.3 social/affective	a. use simple social and affective strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., seek help from others	a. identify and use a variety of social and affective strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., encourage themselves to try even though they might make mistakes	a. select and use a variety of social and affective strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., use support strategies to help peers persevere at learning tasks

Further examples of general learning strategies are available on page 37.

SAMPLE LIST OF TEXT FORMS

The following list is not intended to be prescriptive but is provided to suggest possibilities for expanding students' experience with different text forms.

Print Texts

- Advertisements
- Biographies and autobiographies
- Brochures, pamphlets and leaflets
- Business cards
- Cartoons
- Catalogues
- Charts, diagrams, graphs
- Compositions
- Dictionary and grammar items
- Encyclopedia entries
- Fables
- Folk tales and legends
- Forms
- Graffiti
- Greeting cards
- Historical fiction
- Humour
- Instructions and other "how to" texts
- Invitations
- Journals, diaries and logs
- Labels and packaging
- Letters—business and personal
- Lists, notes, personal messages
- Maps
- Menus
- Myths
- Newspaper and magazine articles
- Plays
- Poetry
- Postcards
- Programs
- Questionnaires
- Readers' theatre
- Recipes
- Reports and manuals
- Rhymes
- Riddles
- Short stories and novels
- Signs, notices, announcements

- Stories
- Symbols
- Textbook articles
- Tickets, timetables and schedules
- Travel log

Oral Texts

- Advertisements
- Announcements
- Ceremonies
- Debates
- Fables
- Formal and informal conversations
- Guest speakers
- Humour
- Interviews
- Lectures
- Messages
- Mysteries
- Myths
- Oral stories and histories
- Plays and other performances
- Repetition
- Reports and presentations
- Rhymes
- Rhythms
- Riddles
- Role-play
- Songs
- Telephone conversations
- Wordplay

Visual Texts

- Drawings
- Illustrations
- Murals
- Photographs
- Picture books
- Pictures
- Prints

Multimedia Texts

- Anime
- Charts, diagrams, graphs
- Comic strips
- Computer and board games
- Dance
- Informational texts
- *Kamishibai*
- Movies and films
- Murals
- News reports
- Puppet plays
- Shadow puppet plays
- Slide/tape/CD and video/DVD presentations
- Television programs
- Web sites

